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The materiality of Neo-impressionism harmony: a non-invasive study of Paul Signac "Au temps d'Harmonie"

Emeline Pouyet¹, Laurence de Viguerie¹, Philippe Martinez¹, Philippe Walter¹

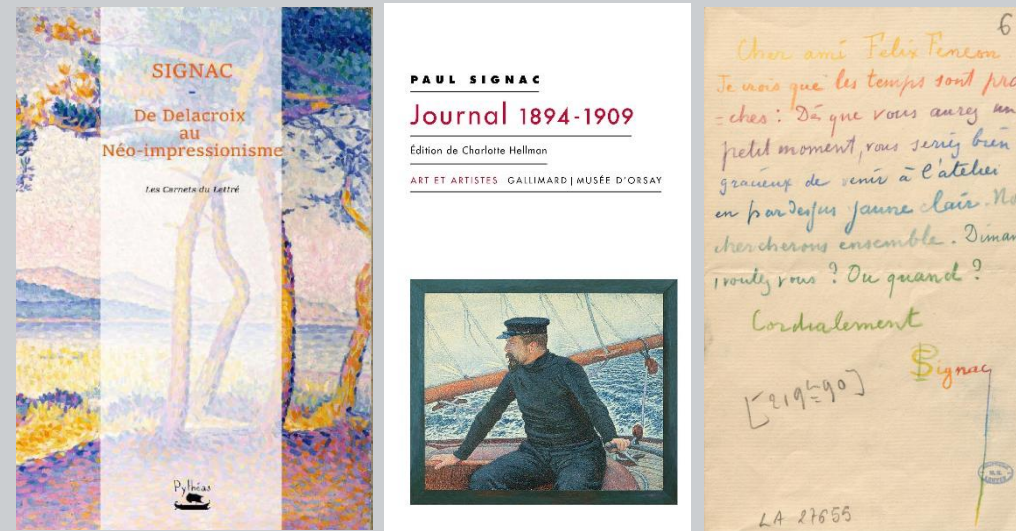
¹ Sorbonne Université, CNRS, Laboratoire d'Archéologie Moléculaire et Structurale (LAMS), Paris, France

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were marked by tremendous innovations in art and science. On the one hand, with the rapid rise of the chemical industry, numerous new inorganic and organic pigments were developed and marketed as alternatives to well-established traditional pigments. On the other hand, development of spectrophotometry and the flourishing of numerous treatises on color theory, were soon made available to artists. Equipped with a new prismatic palette and new scientific theories, Neo-Impressionist artists extensively discussed and exploited color mixtures, and by using a variety of painting techniques, they created new facture. In this context, the *in-situ* analytical study of Paul Signac painting materials and techniques represents a unique opportunity to determine the relationships between nineteenth century literature on color theory and its application by the contemporaneous Neo-Impressionist painter.

AN INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY : ARCHIVAL INFORMATION, HISTORICAL COLOR THEORY & HISTORICAL PAINTINGS

The Division : a definition from Paul Signac

d'Eugène Delacroix au Néo-impressionnisme, H. Flourey, Libraire-Editeur, 1899



Le néo-impressionnisme ne peint pas, mais divise. Or, diviser c'est : S'assurer tous les bénéfices de la luminosité, de la coloration et de l'harmonie, par :
 1° Le mélange optique de pigments uniquement purs (toutes les teintes du prisme et tous leurs tons) ;
 2° La séparation des divers éléments (couleur locale, couleur d'éclairage, leurs réactions, etc...) ;
 3° L'équilibre de ces éléments et leur proportion (selon les lois du contraste, de la gradation et de l'irradiation) ;
 4° Le choix d'une touche proportionnée à la dimension du tableau.

"The Neo-Impressionist does not dot, he divides. Though, dividing is: Ensuring all of the benefits from brightness, colouring, and harmony by means of:
 1° The optical mixture of solely pure pigments (all the tints of the prism and all their tones);
 2° The separation of the different elements (local color, color of the lighting, their interactions, etc.);
 3° The equilibrium between these elements and their proportions (according to the laws of contrast, of gradation, and of irradiation);
 4° The choice of a brushstroke is proportional to the dimensions of the painting."

Research Objectives

through the development of a dedicated in-house analytical approach

In this context, scientific methods represent an unique opportunity to study Neo-Impressionist artworks to determine:

- the painting material choice made by Paul Signac
- the technique developed to apply and juxtapose the different paint layers as a function of color tint and hue, with regards to contemporaneous color theory
- the evolution of color/material system as a function of time

Materials study: combination of in situ instrumentation

Technical (UV, IR, VIS) and Hyperspectral (VIS) Imaging

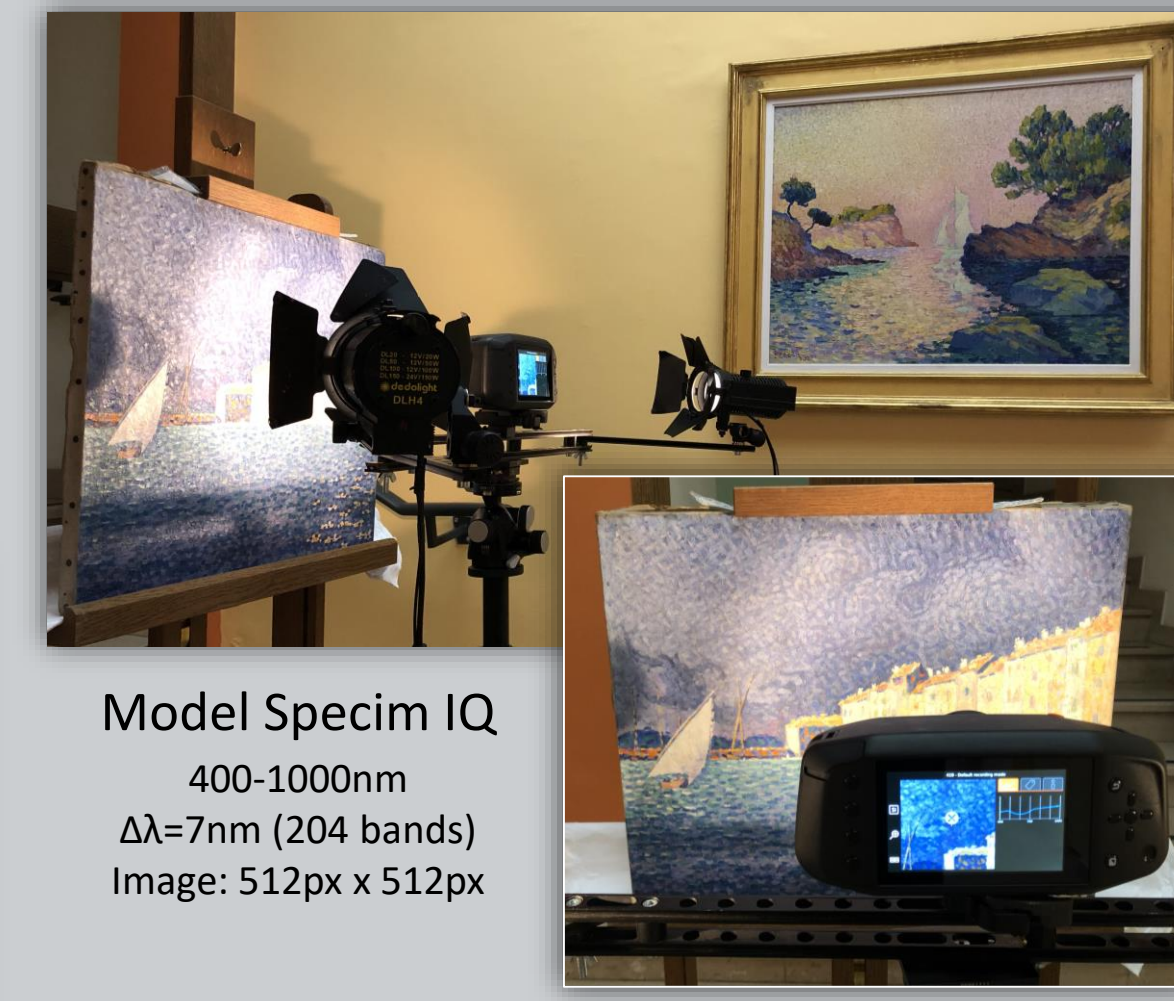


Specim VIS
 Equipped with a long working distance objective OLE140
 400-1000nm $\Delta\lambda=6nm$
 V10E coupled with CCD (1600 x 1200 pixels)

Macro X-ray Fluorescence



MicroScanX
 Rh anode
 Polycapillary optic
 Beam size 150 μm
 70mm² SDD
 Scan: 30 x 15 cm²

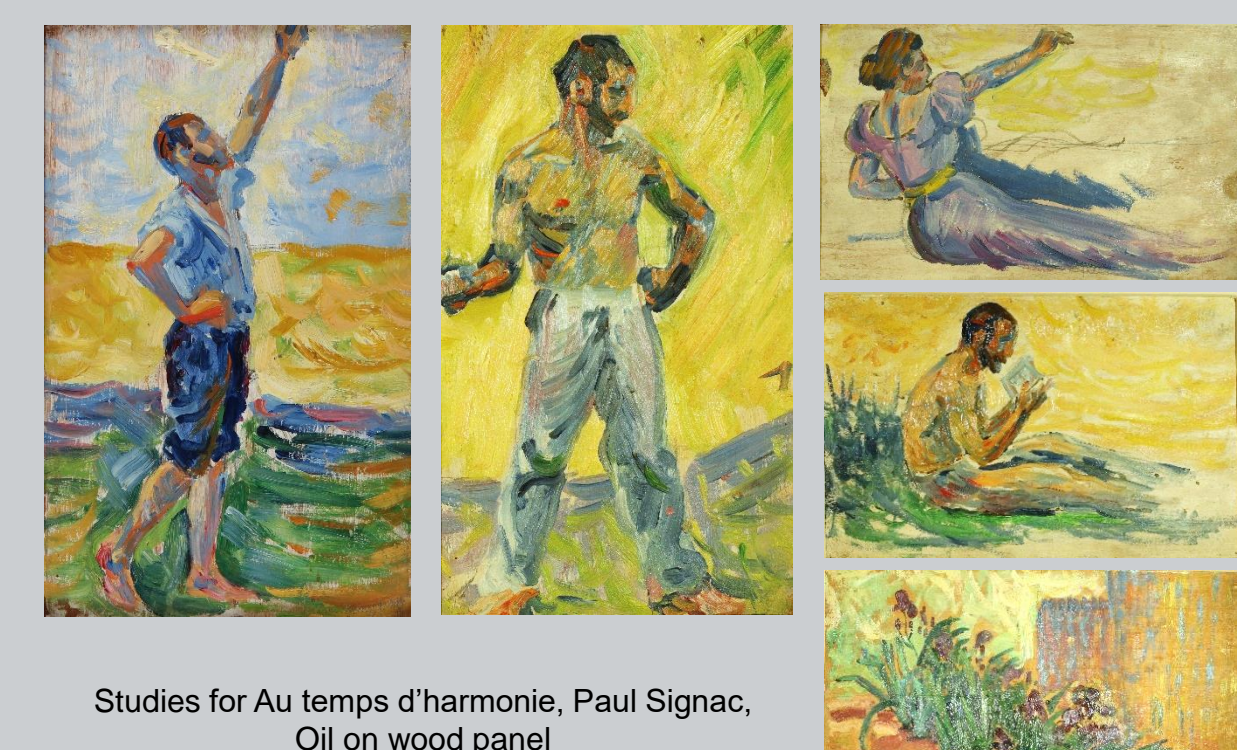


Model Specim IQ
 400-1000nm
 $\Delta\lambda=7nm$ (204 bands)
 Image: 512px x 512px

A series of seven oil on canvas and wood panel for « Au temps d'harmonie »



Esquisse pour Au temps d'Harmonie (les iris) n°254-1893, Paul Signac, Oil on canvas, 26 x 35 cm², Private collection



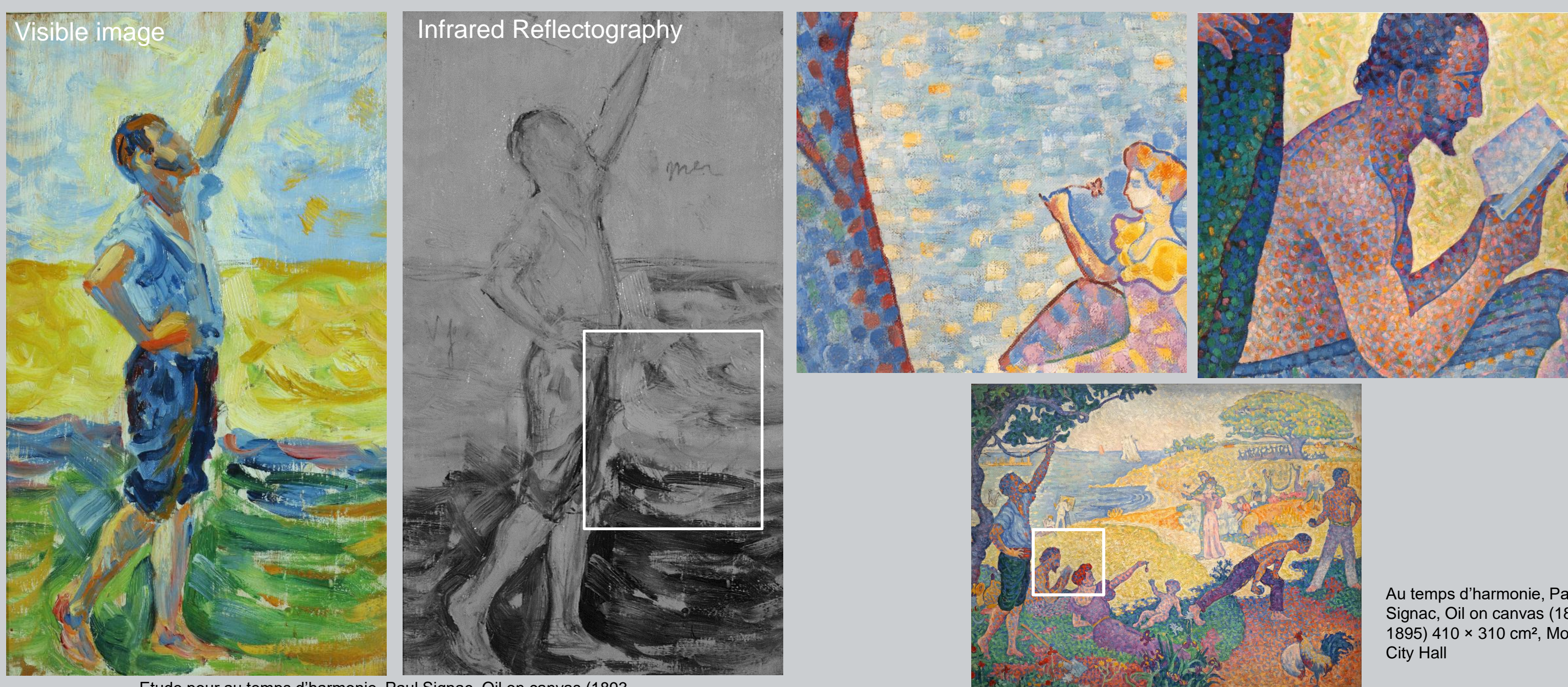
Studies for Au temps d'harmonie, Paul Signac, Oil on wood panel
 Annonciade Museum and Private collection



Au temps d'harmonie, Paul Signac, Oil on canvas (1893-1895) 410 x 310 cm², Montreuil City Hall

CHEMICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF "AU TEMPS D'HARMONIE" PAINTING AND RELATED STUDIES

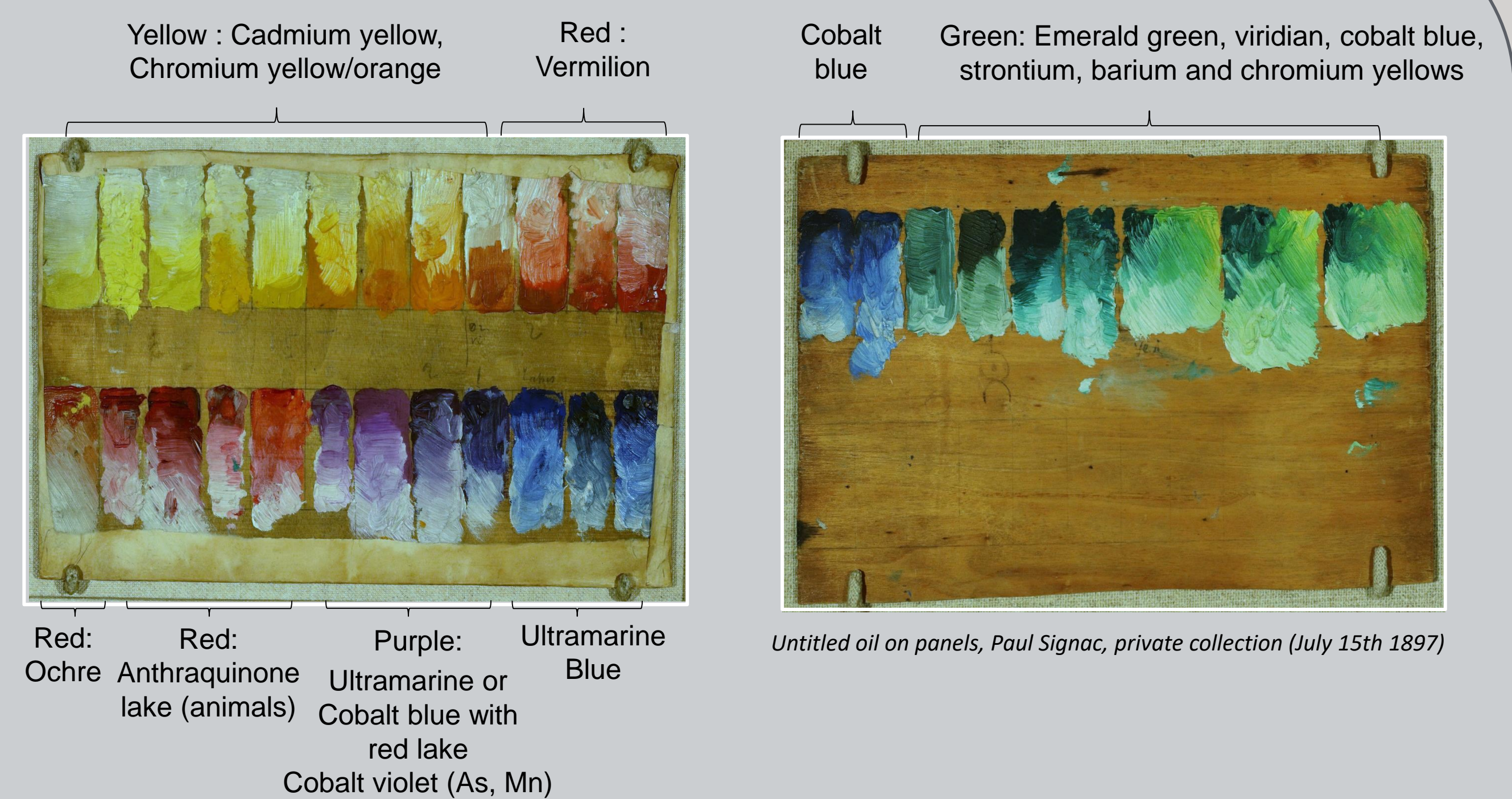
Drawing and Laws of contrast



Au temps d'harmonie, Paul Signac, Oil on canvas (1893-1895) 410 x 310 cm², Montreuil City Hall

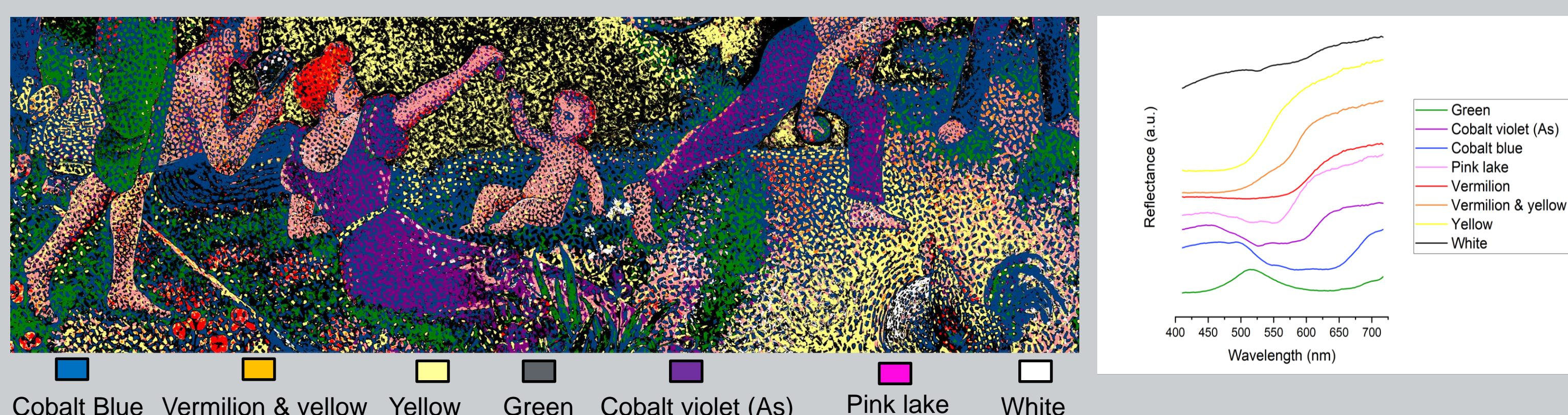
Drawings were observed for all preparatory studies, with mentions about color, *i.e.* in the above figure 'v. j.' for green/yellow, or 'mer' for sea. The main area of change of tint and hue are always present in the drawing, highlighting its importance for the gradation of the contrast at the painting scale.

Paint brushstroke: a single pigment system ?



Paul Signac uses a large variety of pigments for the preliminary studies and final painting. Mixtures of pigment are observed for the purple, pink, orange and green color dots, as such pure pigment paint systems were not solely use.

HSI Dataset

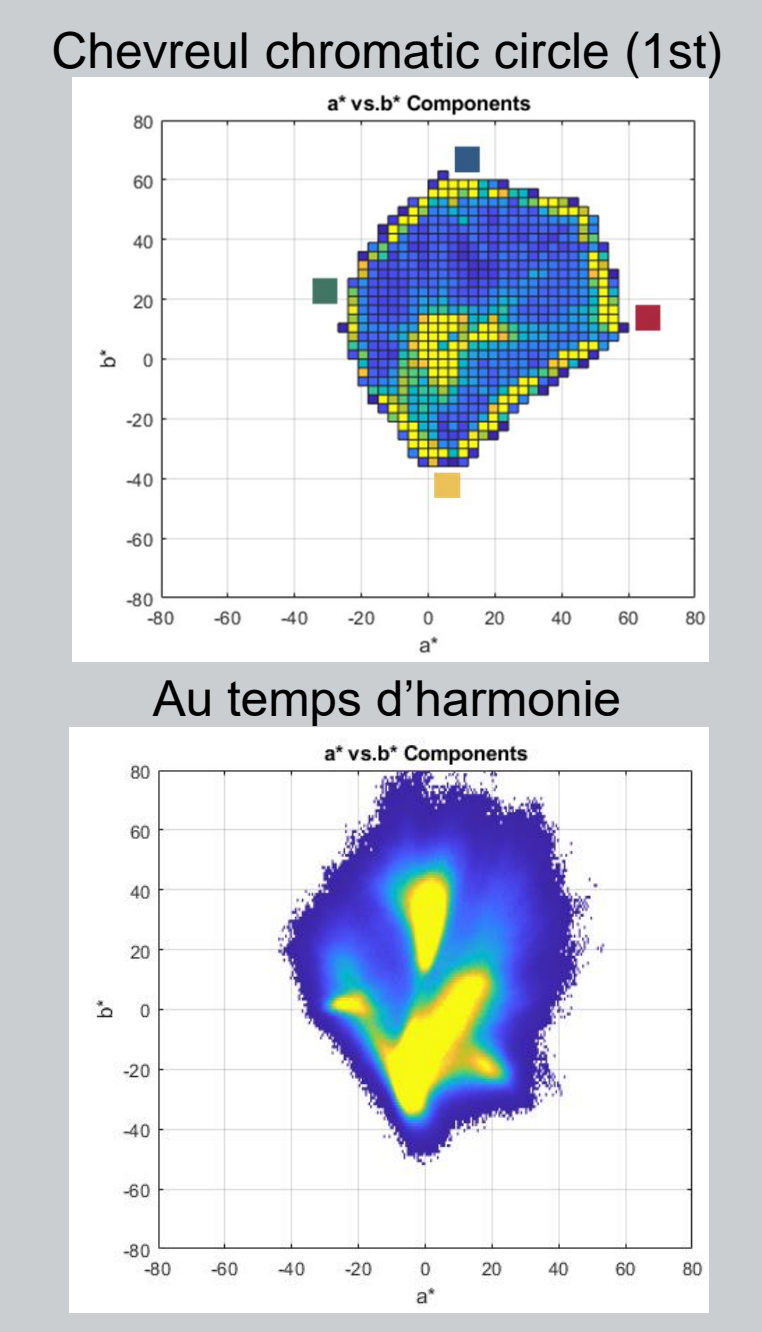


The main challenge was to perform *in-situ* measurements for the final version of Au Temps d'Harmonie, exposed at 3 meters from the ground and facing a stair with no possibility to work close from the artwork. The long working distance Specim objective allowed acquiring HSI datasets further exploited for comparison with the various painted studies. Using this approach, pigments were identified as: vermilion, green (presumably copper arsenate type), cobalt blue, cobalt violet (arsenate), yellow (presumably chromate yellow), and pink colored anthraquinone dyes. The orange tints are obtained by mixing yellow and vermilion as previously identified in the studies.

Chevreul chromatic circle (1st)



Color space reference



Overall, this study allows the determination of Paul Signac palette and painting technique, from drawing to juxtaposition of painting dots. The specific study of Au Temps d'Harmonie painting and preliminary studies highlight a change of the use of materials by the artist from 1892 to 1895. The application of long working distance objective for HSI analyses of painted surface in isolated area showed great promises for further development. Finally the combined colorimetric study of contemporaneous colorimetric circles owned by the artist and the paintings confirmed the use of similar color space: approximately circular (in the a*, b* chromaticity diagram) and not centered.

1. Roque, G. (1997). Art et science de la couleur: Chevreul et les peintres de Delacroix à l'abstraction. Jacqueline Chambon.
 2. Signac, P. (1899). D'Eugene Delacroix au néo-impressionnisme [Eugene Delacroix on neoimpressionism], Paris, France: H. Flourey, Libraire-Editeur.